

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION

of

NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES

in

JAPAN

Number 21

June 1947

Non-Military Activities

In Tokyo total calorie consumption per capita per day in Tokyo decreased from 1,700 in February to 1,700 in May; eight of the ten rice districts from 1,600 to 1,500; 27 of 46 non-rice areas from 2,100 to 2,000; Tokyo vegetables from 1,700 to 1,700; 27 of 46 non-rice areas from 1,700 to 1,700; and Tokyo fruits from 2,000 to 1,900. Food imports increased in Tokyo and in the major cities, little change was seen in Tokyo in the other areas.

PART IV

SOCIAL

1. Rice and grains were consumed everywhere except in Tokyo in the first two months. In Tokyo grain consumption increased slightly but was offset by the lack of fruits and other vegetables available. Thus the change ranged 200 to 200.

2. The number of persons per household in Tokyo was decreasing 10 per cent.

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SECTION 1

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

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NUTRITIONMay Nutrition Survey

1. The total caloric consumption per capita per day in Tokyo decreased from 1,921 in February to 1,792 in May; eight of the major cities from 1,884 to 1,822; 27 of 46 prefectures from 2,165 to 2,052; Tokyo railways from 1,923 to 1,920; the Akita copper mines from 1,744 to 1,704; and four coal mines from 2,008 to 1,953. Protein intake increased in Tokyo, eight of the major cities, Akita copper mines and the Tokyo railway and declined in the other areas.

Less rice and grains were consumed everywhere except in Tokyo and the four coal mines. Leafy, green and yellow vegetable consumption increased slightly but was offset by the lack of fruits and other vegetables available. Note the charts, pages 230 to 233.

2. The highest percentage of individuals with body weights exceeding 10 percent less than the Japanese standard for a given age and sex still occurs in the youngest and oldest age groups. In general there was a decrease in body weight as compared with the February survey, as shown in the chart on page 234.

3. The chart on page 235 illustrates that the percent of individuals showing symptoms associated with nutritional deficiencies, especially those affected by lack of vitamin B₁, increased in May.

AGE	SEX	PERCENT									
10-14	MALE	10.0	15-19	MALE	10.0	20-24	MALE	10.0	25-29	MALE	10.0
10-14	FEMALE	10.0	15-19	FEMALE	10.0	20-24	FEMALE	10.0	25-29	FEMALE	10.0
30-34	MALE	10.0	35-39	MALE	10.0	40-44	MALE	10.0	45-49	MALE	10.0
30-34	FEMALE	10.0	35-39	FEMALE	10.0	40-44	FEMALE	10.0	45-49	FEMALE	10.0
50-54	MALE	10.0	55-59	MALE	10.0	60-64	MALE	10.0	65-69	MALE	10.0
50-54	FEMALE	10.0	55-59	FEMALE	10.0	60-64	FEMALE	10.0	65-69	FEMALE	10.0
70-74	MALE	10.0	75-79	MALE	10.0	80-84	MALE	10.0	85-89	MALE	10.0
70-74	FEMALE	10.0	75-79	FEMALE	10.0	80-84	FEMALE	10.0	85-89	FEMALE	10.0

AVERAGE CALORIC CONSUMPTION PER DAY IN TOKYO, EIGHT MAJOR CITIES, 27 PREFECTURES, TOKYO RAILWAYS, AKITA COPPER MINE, AND FOUR COAL MINES											
FEBRUARY											
MAY											
TOKYO											
EIGHT MAJOR CITIES											
27 PREFECTURES											
TOKYO RAILWAYS											
AKITA COPPER MINE											
FOUR COAL MINES											

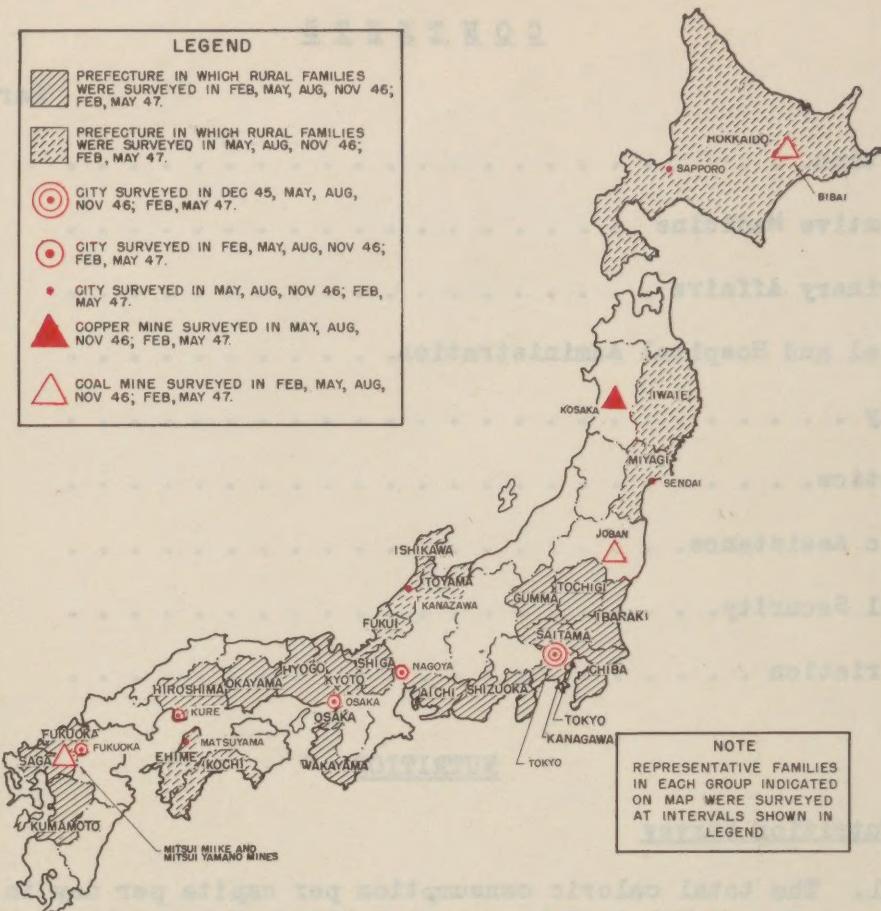
NUTRITION SURVEYS

CONDUCTED SINCE DECEMBER 1945

LOCATION OF GROUPS SURVEYED

LEGEND

-  PREFECTURE IN WHICH RURAL FAMILIES WERE SURVEYED IN FEB, MAY, AUG, NOV 46; FEB, MAY 47.
 -  PREFECTURE IN WHICH RURAL FAMILIES WERE SURVEYED IN MAY, AUG, NOV 46; FEB, MAY 47.
 -  CITY SURVEYED IN DEC 45, MAY, AUG, NOV 46; FEB, MAY 47.
 -  CITY SURVEYED IN FEB, MAY, AUG, NOV 46; FEB, MAY 47.
 - CITY SURVEYED IN MAY, AUG, NOV 46; FEB, MAY 47.
 -  COPPER MINE SURVEYED IN MAY, AUG, NOV 46; FEB, MAY 47.
 -  COAL MINE SURVEYED IN FEB, MAY, AUG, NOV 46; FEB, MAY 47.



SIZE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF GROUPS SURVEYED

GROUP	SURVEY	NUMBER OF PERSONS SURVEYED						
		DEC 45	FEB 46	MAY 46	AUG 46	NOV 46	FEB 47	MAY 47
TOKYO FAMILIES	CONSUMPTION	16,020**	NO SURVEY	13,097	13,368	13,299	13,316	12,919
	SYMPTOM	31,965	NO SURVEY	32,871	31,116	29,890	29,691	28,383
OTHER URBAN FAMILIES	CONSUMPTION	NO SURVEY	13,810	22,135	21,744	21,681	21,803	22,393
	SYMPTOM	NO SURVEY	29,257	45,586	46,420	45,267	46,750	45,627
RURAL FAMILIES	CONSUMPTION	NO SURVEY	37,836	49,809	49,436	48,759	48,206	47,381
	SYMPTOM	NO SURVEY	64,513	75,963	75,033	72,907	74,335	77,029
COPPER MINING FAMILIES	CONSUMPTION	NO SURVEY	NO SURVEY	1,109	1,186	1,257	1,227	1,210
	SYMPTOM	NO SURVEY	NO SURVEY	2,508	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,985
TOKYO RAILWAY WORKER FAMILIES	CONSUMPTION	NO SURVEY	NO SURVEY	627	616	617	576	646
	SYMPTOM	NO SURVEY	NO SURVEY	1,200	982	1,142	986	1,157
COAL MINING FAMILIES	CONSUMPTION	NO SURVEY	189	3,595	3,577	3,518	3,340	3,016
	SYMPTOM	NO SURVEY	6,175	6,000	6,000	6,452	5,903	
GROUP		AVERAGE ADULT MALE UNIT COMPOSITION OF GROUPS SURVEYED*						
		DEC 45	FEB 46	MAY 46	AUG 46	NOV 46	FEB 47	MAY 47
TOKYO FAMILIES	CONSUMPTION	0.875	NO SURVEY	0.822	0.829	0.828	0.834	0.831
	SYMPTOM	NO SURVEY	0.812	0.815	0.819	0.823	0.821	0.817
RURAL FAMILIES	CONSUMPTION	NO SURVEY	0.818	0.893	0.876	0.912	0.840	0.882
	SYMPTOM	NO SURVEY	0.864	0.830	0.844	0.812	0.854	
TOKYO RAILWAY WORKER FAMILIES	CONSUMPTION	NO SURVEY	NO SURVEY	0.815	0.806	0.814	0.824	0.824
	SYMPTOM	NO SURVEY	0.852	0.877	0.804	0.899	0.881	0.887

* THE ADULT MALE UNIT IS USED TO EXPRESS THE NUTRITIONAL REQUIREMENTS OF A POPULATION IN RELATION TO THE NUTRITIONAL REQUIREMENTS OF AN AVERAGE ADULT MALE AT MODERATE WORK. THUS A 0.600 ADULT MALE UNIT POPULATION WOULD REQUIRE ONE HALF THE PER CAPITA INTAKE OF A 1,200 ADULT MALE UNIT POPULATION.

** FOOD CONSUMPTION DATA IN TERMS OF GRAMS WERE REPORTED FOR TEN TOKYO FAMILIES IN DEC 45.

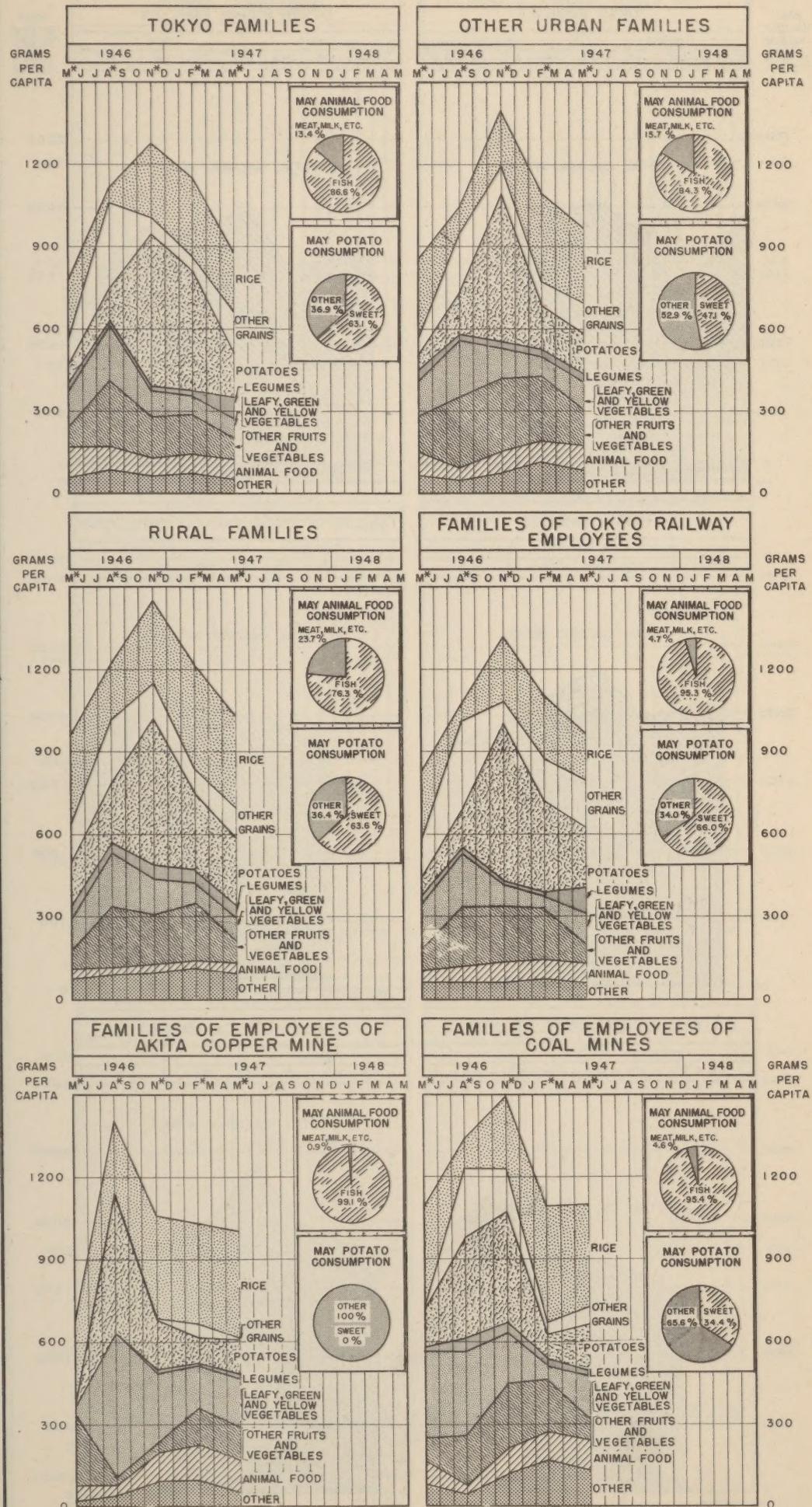
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE NUTRITION SURVEYS.
GHQ-SCAP

10 DAWN - JULY 2007

NUMBER 99

AVERAGE DAILY FOOD CONSUMPTION

SINCE MAY 1946



* MONTHS IN WHICH SURVEYS WERE CONDUCTED.

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE NUTRITION SURVEYS.

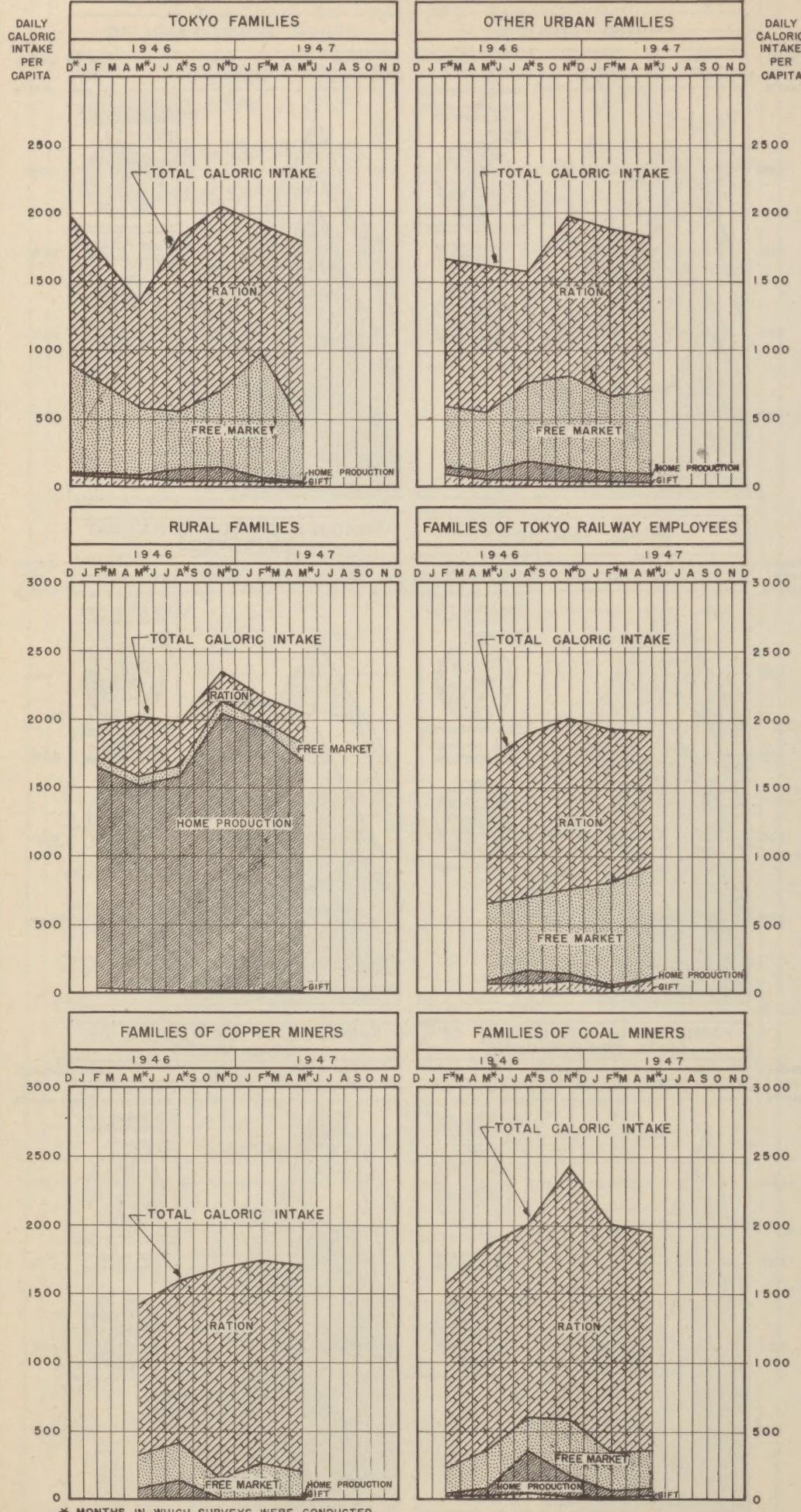
GHQ-SCAP

JAPAN · JUN 47

NUMBER 100

SOURCES OF CALORIC INTAKE

SINCE DECEMBER 1945



* MONTHS IN WHICH SURVEYS WERE CONDUCTED.

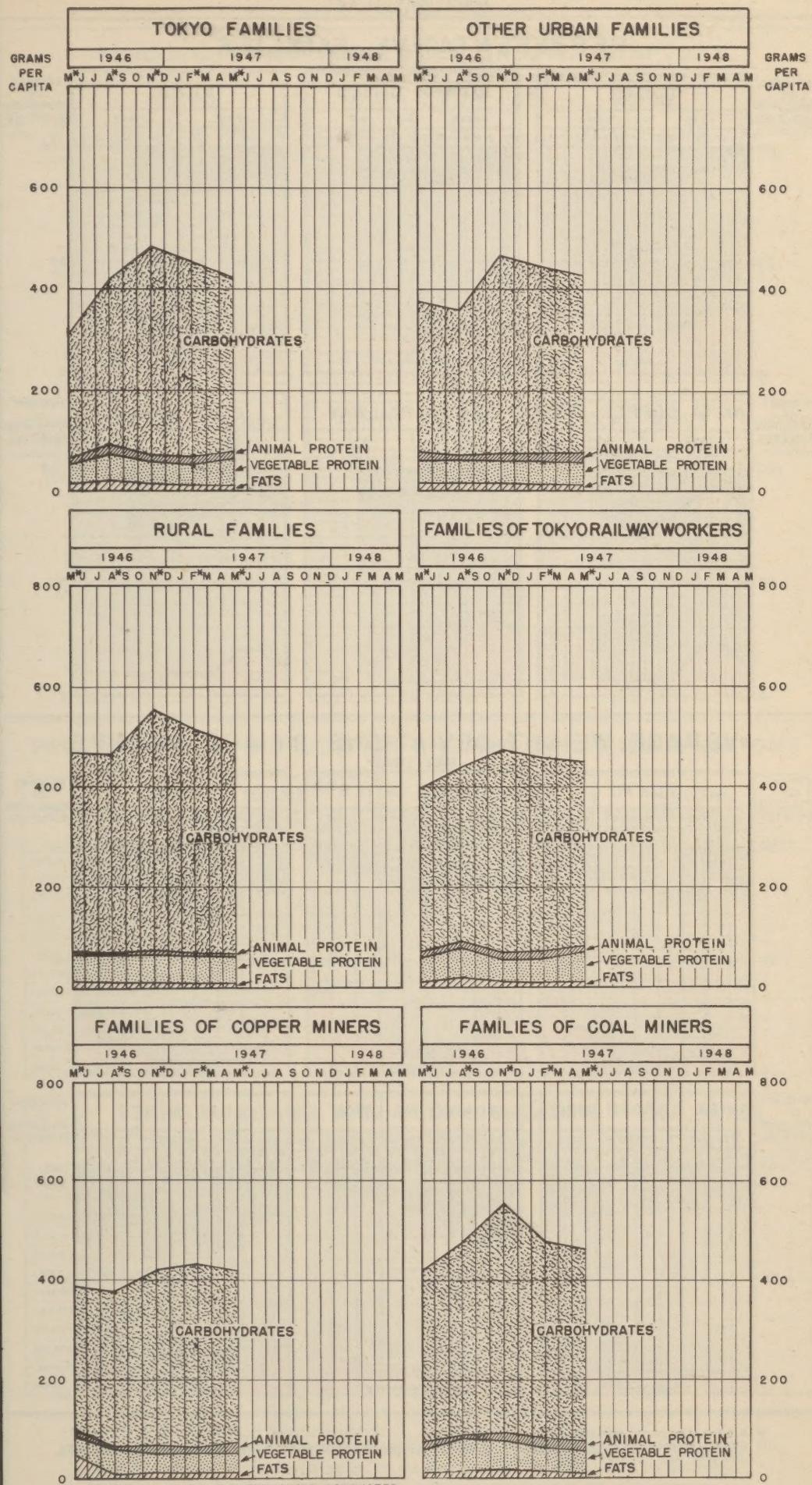
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE NUTRITION SURVEY.
GHQ·SCAP

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NUMBER 101

FATS, PROTEINS AND CARBOHYDRATES

AVERAGE DAILY CONSUMPTION · SINCE 1946



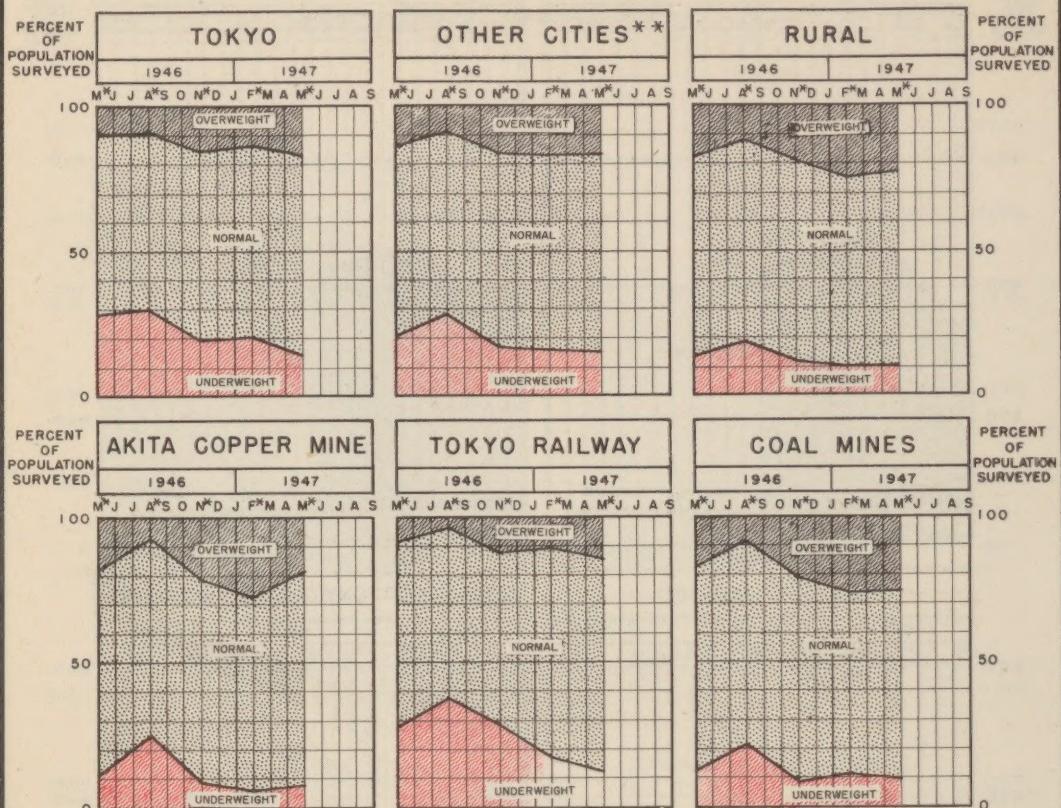
* MONTHS IN WHICH SURVEYS WERE CONDUCTED.

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE NUTRITIONAL SURVEYS.

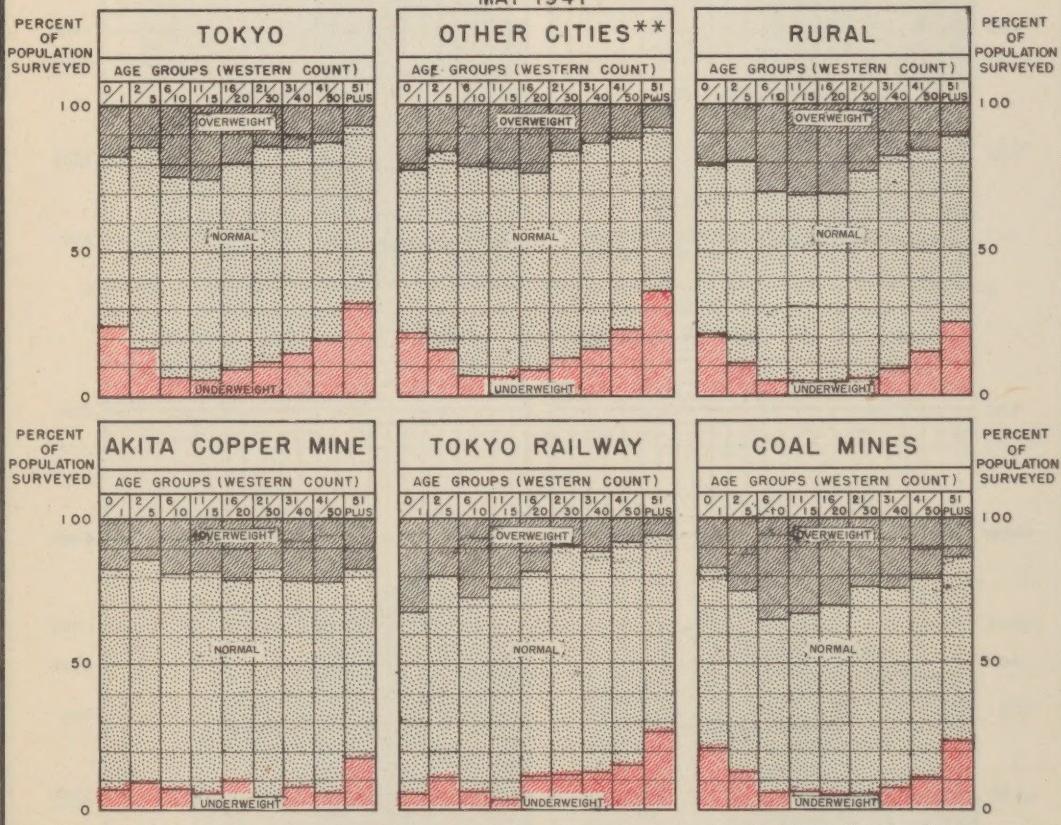
AVERAGE WEIGHT DEVIATIONS **

SINCE MAY 1946

REPRESENTATIVE FAMILIES



AVERAGE WEIGHT DEVIATIONS BY AGE GROUPS MAY 1947

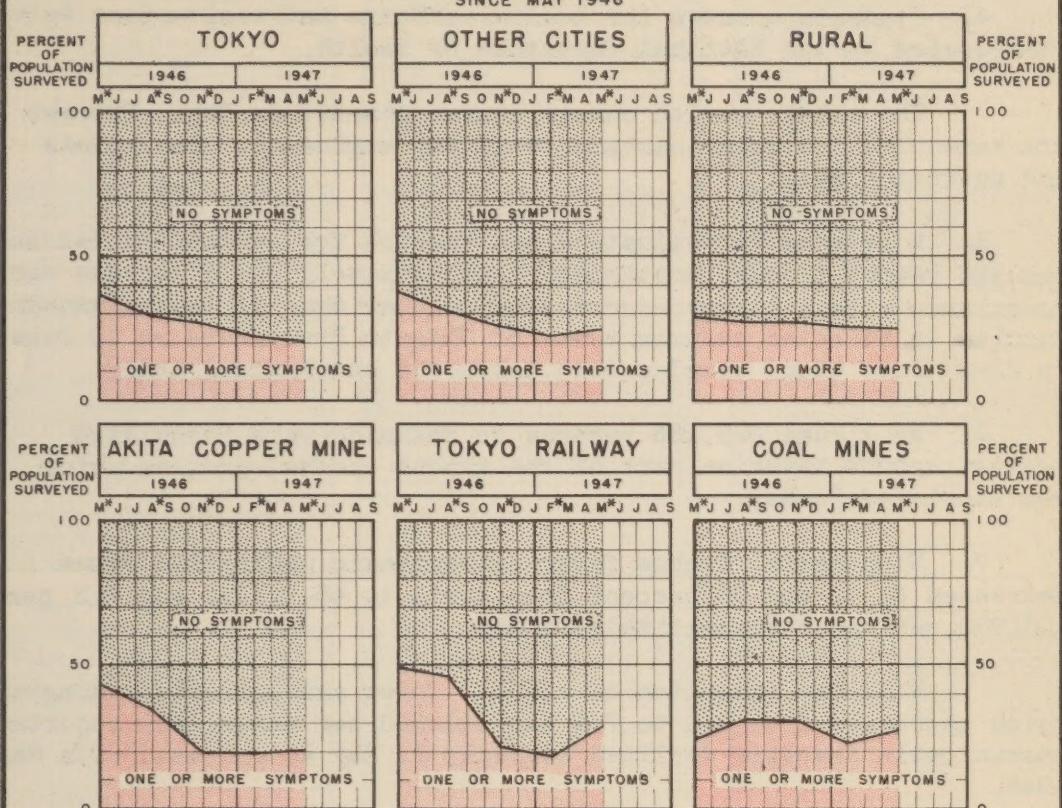


SYMPTOMS ASSOCIATED WITH NUTRITIONAL DEFICIENCIES

REPRESENTATIVE FAMILIES

PERCENTAGES OF POPULATION SHOWING SYMPTOMS

SINCE MAY 1946



PERCENTAGES OF POPULATION SHOWING SPECIFIED SYMPTOMS ** MAY 1947

SYMPTOM	TOKYO		
	PERCENT OF POPULATION SURVEYED	PERCENT OF POPULATION SURVEYED	PERCENT OF POPULATION SURVEYED
ANEMIA	0	10	20
HYPERKERATOSIS	0	10	20
XEROPHTHALMIA	0	10	20
CHEILOYSIS	0	10	20
GLOSSITIS	0	10	20
LOSS OF KNEE JERK	0	10	20
EDEMA	0	10	20
CHRONIC DIARRHEA	0	10	20
BRADYGARDIA	0	10	20
DELAYED MENSTRUATION	0	10	20
IMPAIRED LACTATION	0	10	20
BONE MALGROWTH **	0	10	20

SYMPTOM	AKITA COPPER MINE		
	PERCENT OF POPULATION SURVEYED	PERCENT OF POPULATION SURVEYED	PERCENT OF POPULATION SURVEYED
ANEMIA	0	10	20
HYPERKERATOSIS	0	10	20
XEROPHTHALMIA	0	10	20
CHEILOYSIS	0	10	20
GLOSSITIS	0	10	20
LOSS OF KNEE JERK	0	10	20
EDEMA	0	10	20
CHRONIC DIARRHEA	0	10	20
BRADYGARDIA	0	10	20
DELAYED MENSTRUATION	0	10	20
IMPAIRED LACTATION	0	10	20
BONE MALGROWTH **	0	10	20

* MONTHS IN WHICH SURVEYS WERE CONDUCTED.

** DELAYED MENSTRUATION: PERCENT OF WOMEN AGE 17-45. IMPAIRED LACTATION: PERCENT OF LACTATING WOMEN WHOSE CHILDREN UP TO SIX MONTHS MUST BE GIVEN MIXED OR ARTIFICIAL FEEDING. BONE MALGROWTH: PERCENT OF CHILDREN AGE SIX YEARS OR LESS SHOWING RICKETS OR IMPAIRED BONEGROWTH.

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE NUTRITION SURVEYS.

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PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Communicable Diseases

4. Graduate courses for health officers and sanitarians were inaugurated by the National Institute of Health.

The public health nurses course started in May. Courses are scheduled for veterinarians, sanitary engineers, pharmacists and nutritionists.

5. A program to evaluate a new vaccine for control of tsutsugamushi (scrub typhus) continued. Approximately 2,000 persons were inoculated with a 1-cubic-centimeter booster dose of tsutsugamushi vaccine in selected endemic areas of Niigata Prefecture on 12 June. On 23-27 June blood samples were taken for serological study.

6. By 1 June 339,186 persons in Hokkaido were inoculated against typhus fever as part of the typhus control program which was initiated in May.

7. Diphtheria, typhus fever and epidemic meningitis rates decreased 8, 40 and 33 percent from April to 45.7, 1.5 and 7.3 per 100,000 per annum respectively in May.

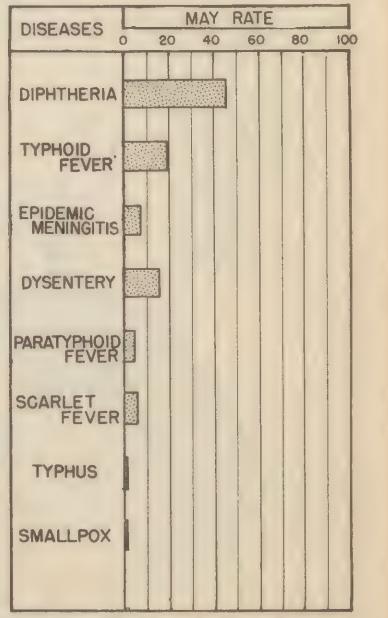
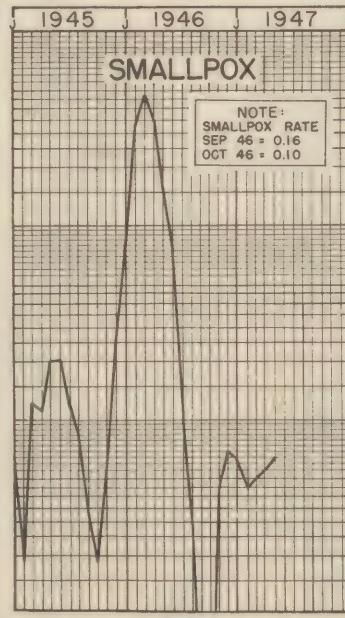
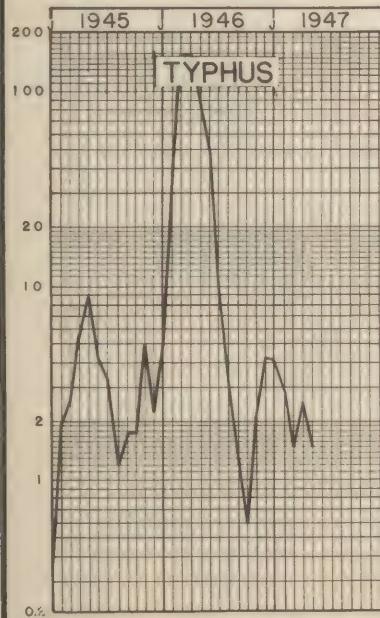
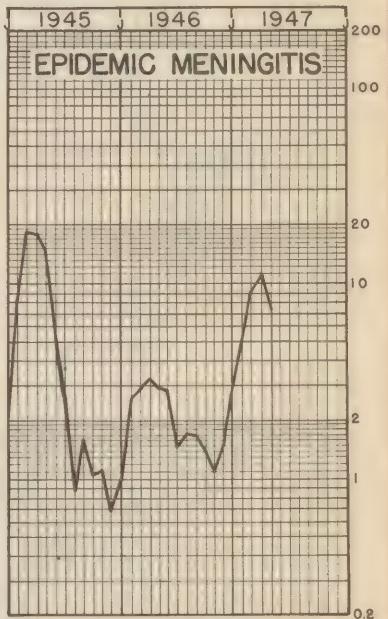
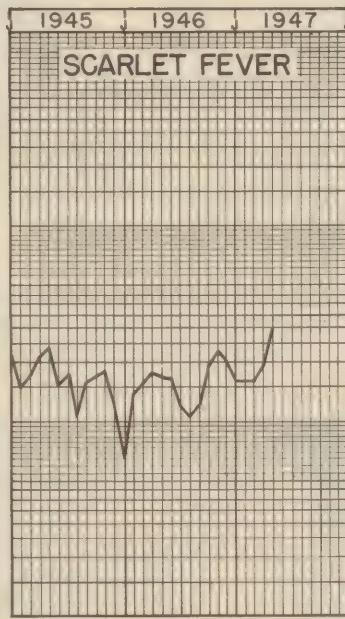
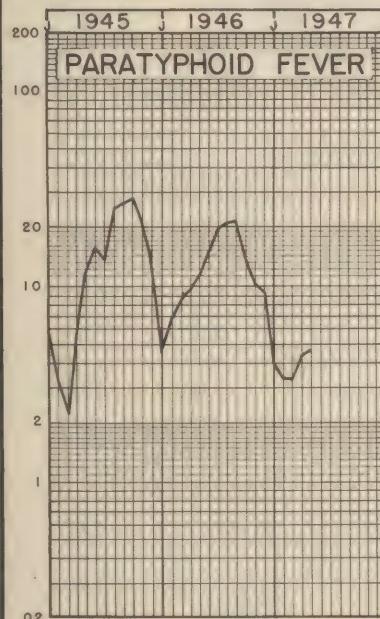
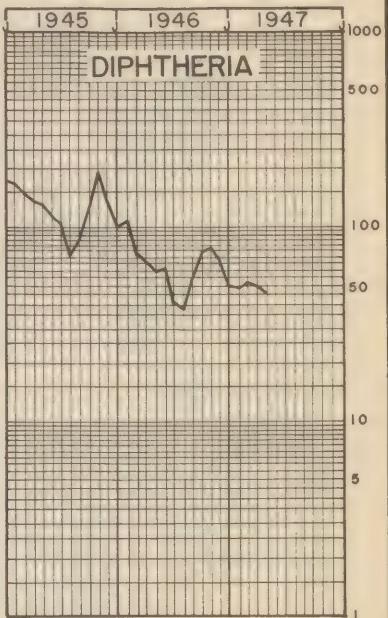
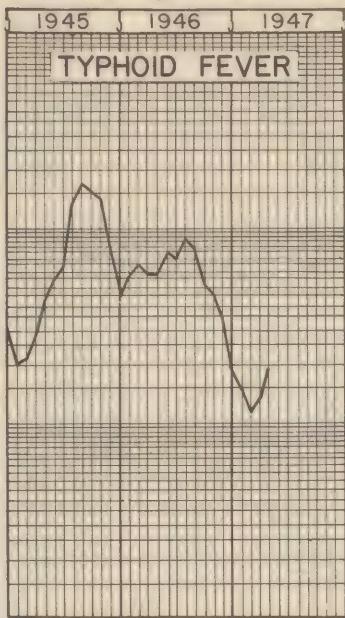
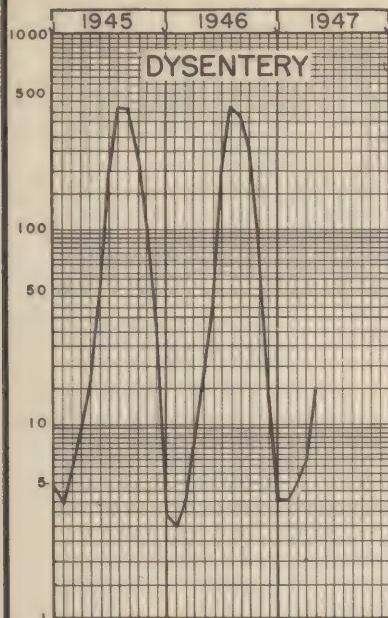
With the exception of scarlet fever and epidemic meningitis, which increased from 2.9 to 7.3 per 100,000 per annum, all reported communicable diseases declined markedly in May as compared with May 1946.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES a/ May

<u>Cases</u>	<u>Rate Per 100,000 Per Annum</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Rate Per 100,000 Per Annum</u>
<u>Dysentery</u>			
May 1946	1,033	18.4 b/	148
April 1947	352	6.3	71
May 1947	1,091	15.6	183
<u>Typhoid Fever</u>			
May 1946	3,156	56.3 b/	403
April 1947	733	13.1	106
May 1947	1,372	19.6	148
<u>Diphtheria</u>			
May 1946	3,320	59.2 b/	207
April 1947	2,800	49.9	266
May 1947	3,201	45.7	234
<u>Paratyphoid Fever</u>			
May 1946	620	11.1 b/	42
April 1947	240	4.3	11
May 1947	332	4.7	23
<u>Scarlet Fever</u>			
May 1946	184	3.3	9
April 1947	210	3.7	6
May 1947	416	5.9	5

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

SINCE JANUARY 1945
RATE / 100,000 / ANNUM



NOTE: ON SEMILOGARITHMIC CHARTS EQUAL RISES OR FALLS INDICATE EQUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGES.

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.
GHQ·SCAP

JAPAN · JUN 47

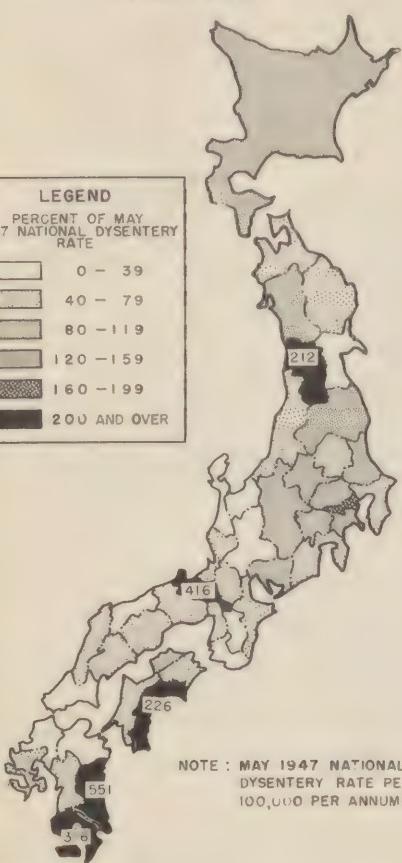
NUMBER 105

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

BY PREFECTURES

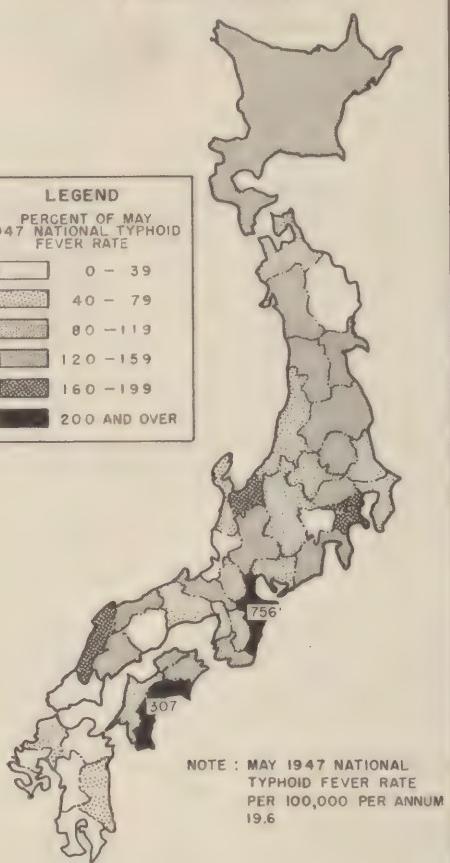
DYSENTERY

LEGEND	
PERCENT OF MAY 1947 NATIONAL DYSENTERY RATE	
0 - 39	
40 - 79	
80 - 119	
120 - 159	
160 - 199	
200 AND OVER	



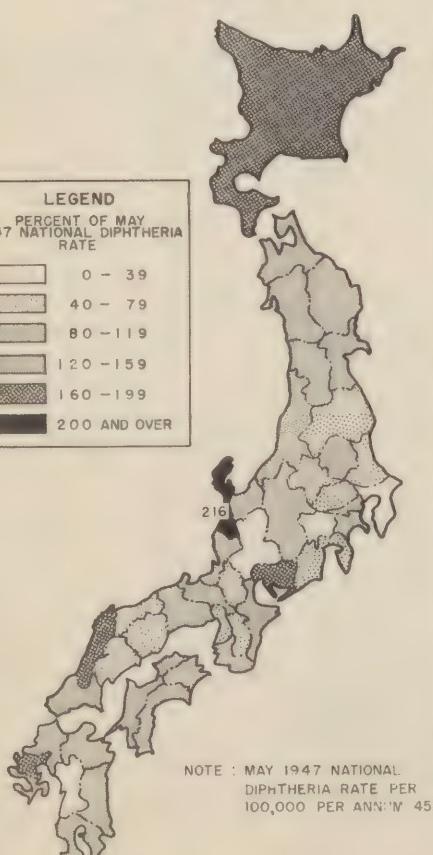
TYPHOID FEVER

LEGEND	
PERCENT OF MAY 1947 NATIONAL TYPHOID FEVER RATE	
0 - 39	
40 - 79	
80 - 119	
120 - 159	
160 - 199	
200 AND OVER	



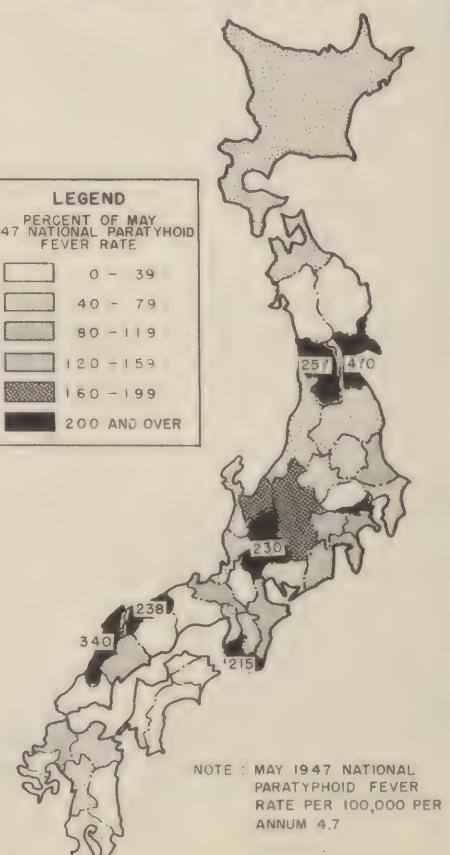
DIPHTHERIA

LEGEND	
PERCENT OF MAY 1947 NATIONAL DIPHTHERIA RATE	
0 - 39	
40 - 79	
80 - 119	
120 - 159	
160 - 199	
200 AND OVER	



PARATYPHOID FEVER

LEGEND	
PERCENT OF MAY 1947 NATIONAL PARATYPHOID FEVER RATE	
0 - 39	
40 - 79	
80 - 119	
120 - 159	
160 - 199	
200 AND OVER	

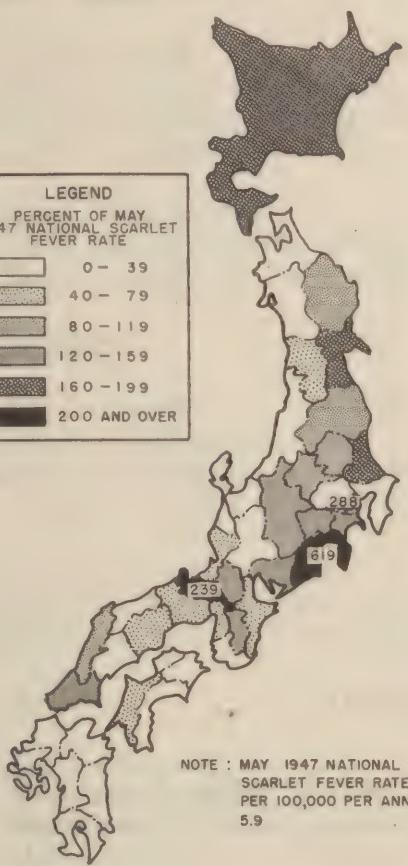


COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

BY PREFECTURES

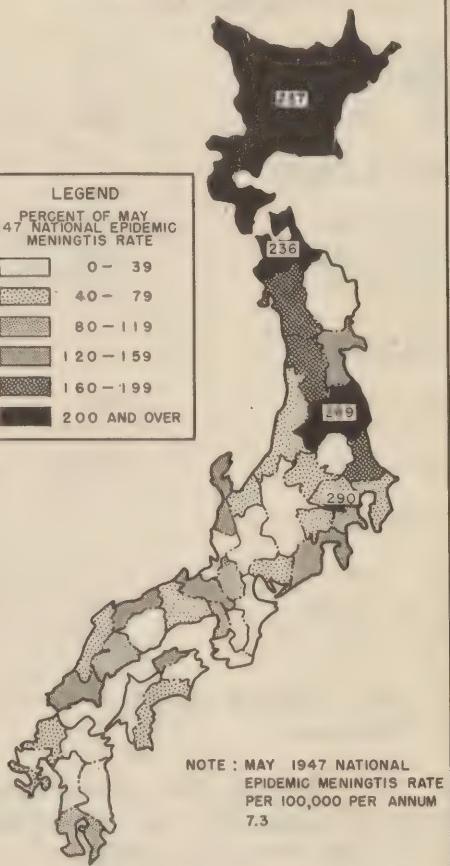
SCARLET FEVER

LEGEND	
PERCENT OF MAY 1947 NATIONAL SCARLET FEVER RATE	
0 - 39	
40 - 79	
80 - 119	
120 - 159	
160 - 199	
200 AND OVER	



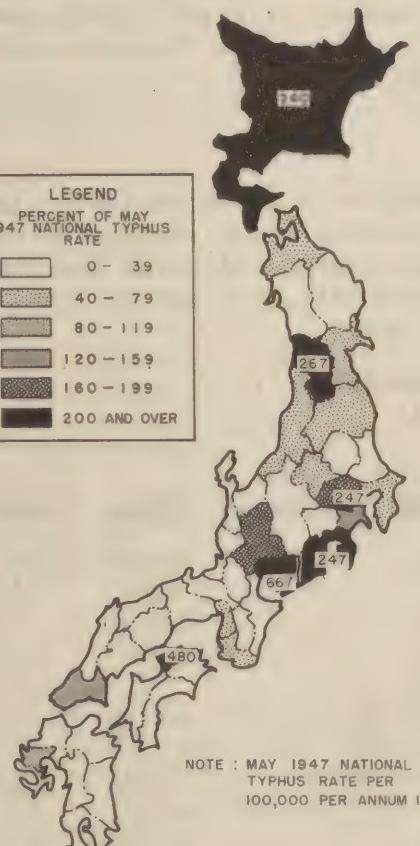
EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS

LEGEND	
PERCENT OF MAY 1947 NATIONAL EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS RATE	
0 - 39	
40 - 79	
80 - 119	
120 - 159	
160 - 199	
200 AND OVER	



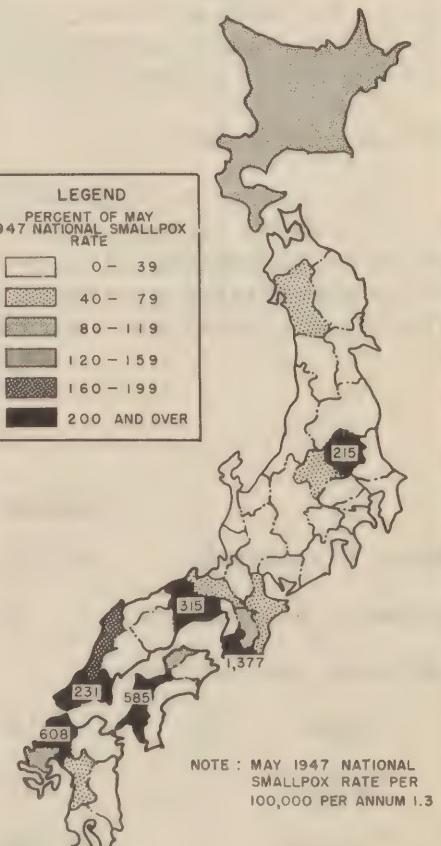
TYPHUS

LEGEND	
PERCENT OF MAY 1947 NATIONAL TYPHUS RATE	
0 - 39	
40 - 79	
80 - 119	
120 - 159	
160 - 199	
200 AND OVER	



SMALLPOX

LEGEND	
PERCENT OF MAY 1947 NATIONAL SMALLPOX RATE	
0 - 39	
40 - 79	
80 - 119	
120 - 159	
160 - 199	
200 AND OVER	



	<u>Cases</u>	Rate Per 100,000 Per Annum	<u>Deaths</u>	Rate Per 100,000 Per Annum
<u>Epidemic Meningitis</u>				
May 1946	162	2.9	47	0.8
April 1947	613	10.9	179	3.2
May 1947	511	7.3	196	2.8
<u>Typhus Fever</u>				
May 1946	5,298	94.5 b/	587	10.5
April 1947	138	2.5	16	0.3
May 1947	105	1.5	12	0.2
<u>Smallpox</u>				
May 1946	1,746	31.1 b/	485	8.6
April 1947	61	1.1	9	0.2
May 1947	88	1.3	2	0.03
<u>Malaria</u>				
May 1946	-	-	-	-
April 1947	682	12.2	1	0.02
May 1947	1,074	15.3	3	0.04

a/ May figures cover a five-week period.

b/ Revised.

8. During the five-week period ending 31 May there were 42,952 cases of measles, 41,039 of tuberculosis, 28,234 of pneumonia and 24,496 of whooping cough.

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

9. Surveys of veterinary conditions in Fukuoka, Kyoto and Nagano Prefectures showed effective animal disease control measures and improved meat and dairy inspection methods. Tuberculosis and rabies control programs are in operation.

Meat and Dairy Inspection

10. Except for cattle the number of all farm animals slaughtered in April increased over the previous month with post- and ante-mortem condemnations rising correspondingly. Although the number of cattle slaughtered decreased eight percent, post-mortem total and visceral condemnations increased in April.

MEAT INSPECTION April

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep and Goats</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	14,092	595	342	7,297	4,092
Condemned ante mortem	2	0	0	1	6
<u>Condemned post mortem</u>					
Total	14	1	0	0	3
Partial	241	0	0	29	260
Visceral	4,293	35	0	3,527	573

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

MILK INSPECTION

April

Ordinary Milk

Farm Inspections	5,705
Samples examined	7,405
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	332
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	1,056

Plant Inspections	3,482
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	200
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	771

Special Milk

Farm Inspections	3
Samples examined	7
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	0
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	0

Plant Inspections	4
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	0
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	0

Goat Milk

Farm Inspections	26
Samples examined	49
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	8
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	7

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

Animal Diseases

11. Incidence of Texas fever, equine infectious abortion and chick pullorum decreased in May while all other reported animal diseases increased.

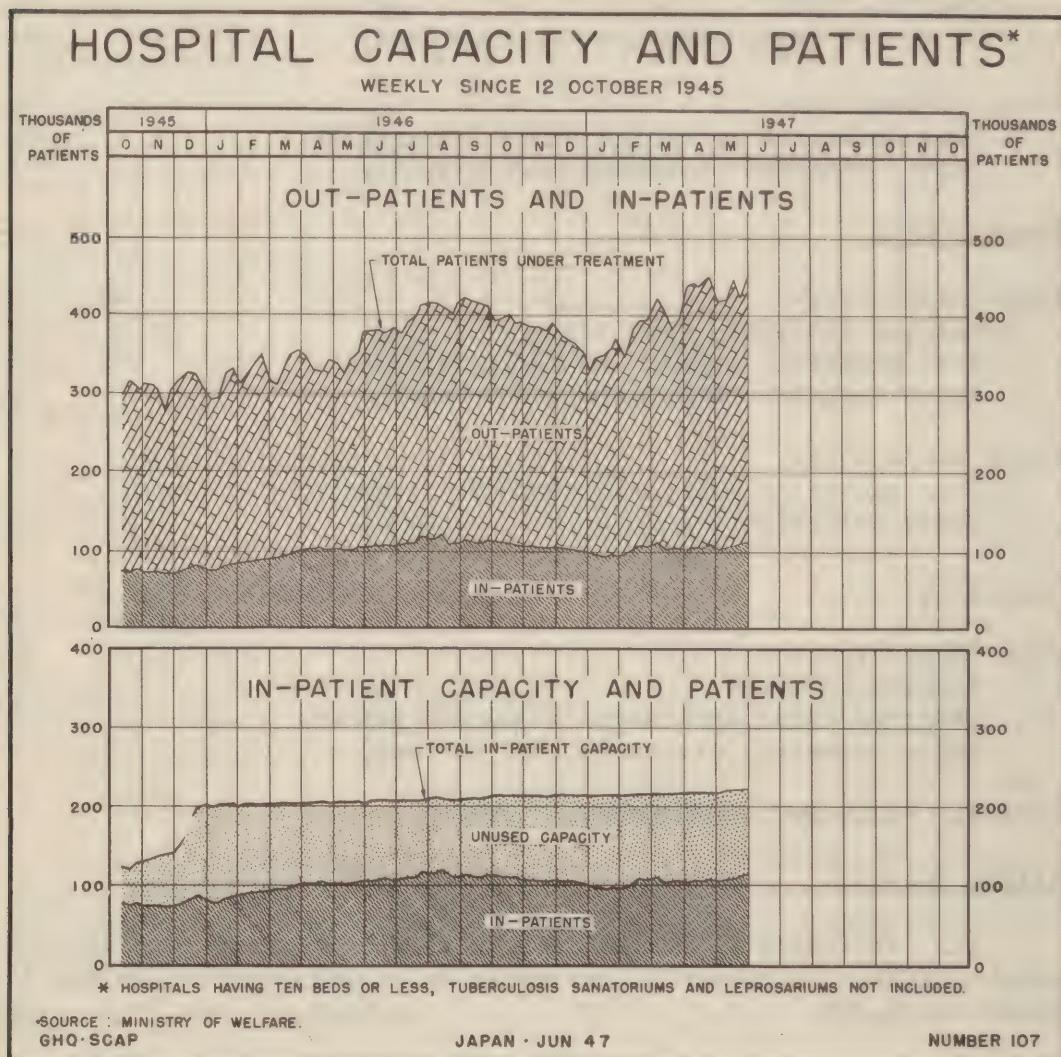
ANIMAL DISEASES

	Cases	
	April	May
Anthrax	1	1
Blackleg	0	1
Brucellosis	2	10
Trichomoniasis	63	170
Texas fever	22	17
Swine erysipelas	3	31
Swine plague	0	3
Rabies	5	6
Strangles	121	135
Equine infectious abortion	22	0
Equine infectious anemia	52	72
Epizootic lymphangitis	0	1
Chick pullorum	915	444

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION

12. There were 3,224 hospitals with a bed capacity of 223,810 of which 114,997 were occupied on 30 May, compared with 3,181 hospitals with a capacity of 220,208 of which 110,758 were occupied on 24 April. From 25 April to 30 May 1,611,295 persons received out-patient treatments.



Nursing Affairs

13. The Japanese Midwives, Clinical and Public Health Nurses' Association was registered on 4 June as a juridical person at the Ministry of Welfare.

14. Twenty-four nurses graduated from the first six-months' training course in tuberculosis nursing on 5 June. The course is sponsored by the National Tuberculosis Association in Tokyo.

SUPPLY

Production

15. Medical and dental supplies produced increased in value from ¥ 301,775,915 in April to ¥ 325,493,646 in May. Noncontrolled medicines increased 35 percent and dental materials increased 50 percent.

MEDICAL AND DENTAL SUPPLIES

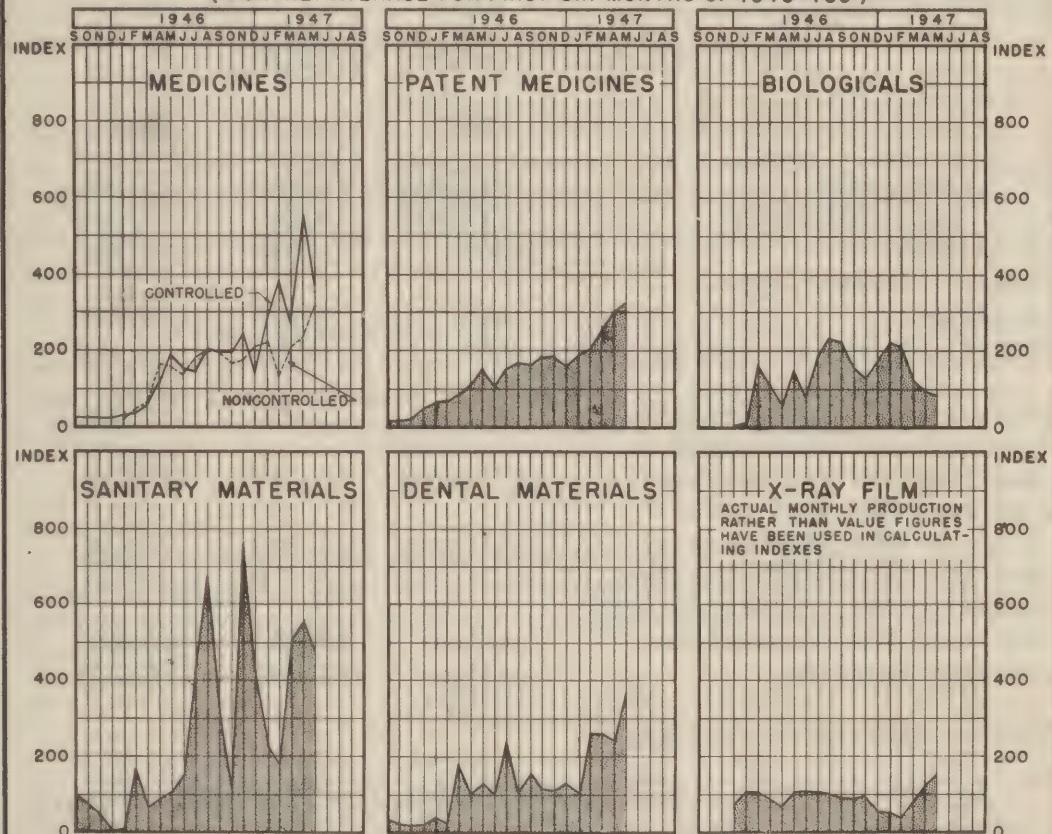
May
(yen)

Distribution-controlled medicines	42,165,421
Noncontrolled medicines	118,945,181
Patent medicines	151,140,797
Biologicals	4,283,374
Dental materials	4,208,121
Sanitary materials	<u>4,750,752</u>
Total	325,493,646

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES

VALUE OF MONTHLY PRODUCTION SINCE SEPTEMBER 1945
(MONTHLY AVERAGE FOR FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1946 = 100)*



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE; MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.
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16. The production of sulfathiazole in May totaled 1,626 kilograms, an increase of 155 kilograms over the previous month.

17. Penicillin produced in May totaled 341,620,000 oxford units, an increase of 103,570,000 units over the previous month.

18. With the exception of smallpox and diphtheria antitoxin crude vaccines produced in May increased over the previous month. Finished vaccines on hand on 31 May showed little change from stocks on 30 April.

STATUS OF BIOLOGICALS
(cubic centimeters)

	Produced in May		On Hand 31 May	
	Crude Vaccine	Finished Vaccine	Crude Vaccine	Finished Vaccine
Cholera	1,913,000	582,000	1,351,000	614,000
Typhus	211,000	0	0	6,795,665
Triple typhoid	35,637,280	1,536,800	41,443,985	3,383,100
Smallpox (doses)	120,000	3,270,800	14,407,295	1,188,800
Diphtheria antitoxin	0	134,609	0	570,353
Diphtheria toxoid	42,760	0	0	1,047,765

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

19. Production of 10 percent DDT dust in May totaled 409,245 kilograms compared with 91,405 kilograms in April. DDT sprayers produced increased from 9,850 to 16,235.

INSECT AND RODENT CONTROL SUPPLIES

	Unit	April	May
Rat poison, ANTU	kilogram	6,446	12,249
Rat poison, Nekoirazu	kilogram	3,440	3,059
DDT dusters	each	9,946	4,600
Sprayer, knapsack-type,			
3-gallon	each	1,800	2,753
Sprayer, pump-type, semiautomatic	each	1,050	6,482
Sprayer, hand-type, 2-quart	each	7,000	7,000
10 percent DDT dust (from American DDT concentrate)	kilogram	55,117	331,235
10 percent DDT dust (from Japanese DDT concentrate)	kilogram	36,288	78,010
5 percent DDT residual-effect spray (mixed and milled with American DDT concentrate)	gallon	45,233	30,235
Pyrethrum emulsion	gallon	216,300	176,700

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

20. X-ray film produced in May totaled 24,135 square meters as compared with 19,165 in April.

Distribution

21. X-ray and electrotherapy apparatus distributed in May numbered 362, an increase of 44 over the previous month.

X-RAY AND ELECTROTHERAPY APPARATUS DISTRIBUTION

	<u>Public Agencies</u>	<u>Civilian Markets</u>	<u>On Hand</u>
	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>31 May</u>
X-ray	22	45	171
Ultra-short-wave	7	4	43
Ultraviolet ray	4	3	17
Infrared ray	2	3	52
Total	35	55	283
			151
			307
			42
			33
			0
			55
			6
			81

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

22. The value of sanitary materials distributed by the central wholesaler to the prefectural distribution companies in May amounted to ¥ 8,289,093, an increase from ¥ 4,715,542 in April.

23. Purchases of controlled medicines by the Japan Medicine Distributing Control Company decreased from ¥ 14,255,489 in April to ¥ 8,435,999 in May and sales of controlled medicines increased from ¥ 15,197,310 in April to ¥ 16,453,065.

24. The drop in purchases was caused by the Japan Medicine Distributing Control Company reducing inventory in anticipation of its replacement by the new medicine rationing system. The Ministry of Welfare is moving large quantities of controlled medicines to prefectures through normal commercial channels by by-passing the Japan Medicine Distributing Control Company.

Former Japanese Army and Navy medicines sold in May were valued at ¥ 4,304,191 compared with ¥ 5,820,593 the previous month. Sales of returned Japanese Army and Navy medical instruments and equipment in May increased from ¥ 28,557 to ¥ 89,285.

NARCOTICS

25. In May 87 narcotics violators were apprehended of whom 35 were registrants and 52 were nonregistrants, compared with 75, of whom 32 were registrants and 43 were nonregistrants, the previous month.

Narcotics thefts numbered 42 compared with 45 in April.

26. Close liaison between prefectural narcotics authorities and court procurators is maintained so that narcotics traffickers are given sentences commensurate with the crimes committed against humanity rather than for the monetary value of the narcotics concerned.

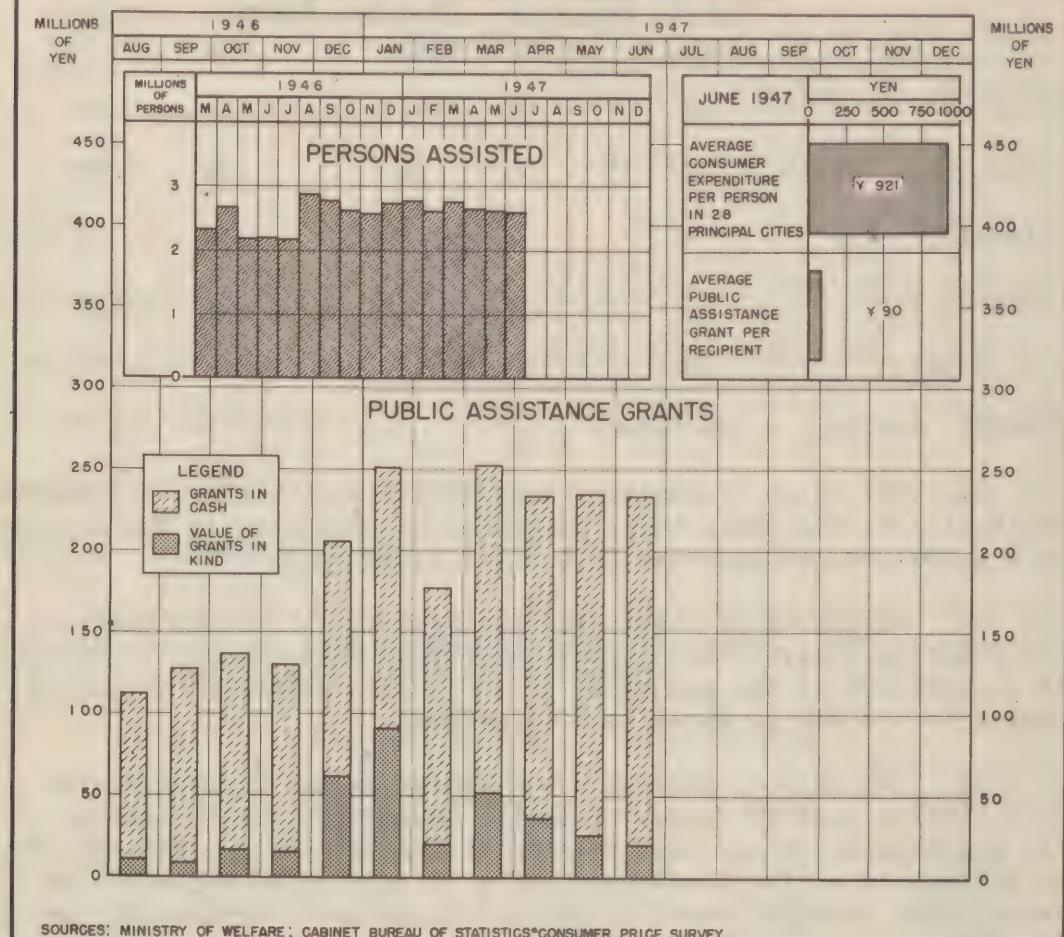
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

Relief

27. Welfare payments in May totaled ¥ 208,811,628 compared with ¥ 197,818,652 for the previous month. Assistance in kind decreased from ¥ 36,642,044 in April to ¥ 26,219,215 in May. Persons receiving assistance in May numbered 2,763,333 of whom 126,052 were in institutions.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

EXCLUSIVE OF PERSONS IN WELFARE INSTITUTIONS



SOURCES: MINISTRY OF WELFARE; CABINET BUREAU OF STATISTICS' CONSUMER PRICE SURVEY.
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28. The "Production Fund Loans" made by the Repatriation Relief Board of the Ministry of Welfare from 1 September 1946 to 30 April 1947 amounted to ¥ 907,630,540, which was part of the total appropriation of ¥ 1,666,667,000. The loans involved 97,583 cases which included 212,178 persons. An average of ¥ 9,393 was loaned to each case or ¥ 4,277 per person. The loans are made for a period of five years to be paid off at six-month intervals and bear six percent interest after the first six months. These loans are not included in the relief assistance cost of the Daily Life Security Act.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE "PRODUCTION FUND LOANS"

1 September - 30 April

By Persons

	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Number of Persons</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Repatriates			
Repatriated civilians	71,213	154,895	707,951,824
Demobilized soldiers	3,903	8,487	27,228,916
Demobilized civilians	195	424	1,815,216
War sufferers			
War sufferers	20,030	43,496	154,297,191
Unemployed persons			
Unemployed persons	683	1,482	4,538,152
Persons in distress			
Wounded soldiers	97	212	907,630
Families of dead soldiers	292	636	1,815,261
Others	1,170	2,546	9,076,350
Total			
Total	97,583	212,178	907,630,540

By Industry

	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Number of Persons</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Commercial	47,909	87,246	360,614,039
Industrial			
Civil engineering and construction	3,696	10,333	45,774,386
Repairing	9,795	18,909	78,462,214
Manufacturing	10,332	37,459	171,995,605
Other	2,850	5,586	25,605,645
Mining	193	731	3,473,000
Agricultural			
Land developing and clearing	3,472	9,456	36,397,020
Other	4,639	7,642	31,372,315
Aquatic production	3,819	9,383	45,399,270
Transportation	1,095	4,940	19,350,900
Forestry production	1,238	4,381	19,045,848
Other	<u>8,545</u>	<u>16,112</u>	<u>70,140,298</u>
Total	97,583	212,178	907,630,540

SOCIAL SECURITY

Health Insurance

29. The National Federation of Health Insurance Associations, representing member organizations operating independently under the provisions of the Health Insurance Law, held a conference in Nara 31 May on its 20th anniversary. Methods of improving the social insurance program were proposed at this conference. Approximately 900 persons attended.

National Health Insurance

30. A conference of 150 representatives of prefectural associations of the National Health Insurance was held in Shiga Prefecture 2-4 June. The meeting was called by the Social Insurance Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare to discuss improvements to present operations including:

- (1) A substantial increase in the national and prefec-tural government subsidies in order to survive the current crisis.
- (2) A long-term loan at low interest rates from the re-serve fund of the Welfare Pension Insurance for the establishment of adequate medical care facilities.
- (3) Integration of all existing health benefit schemes into a unified national health insurance system.
- (4) Coordination of this integrated national health in-surance program with all other social insurance pro-grams into a comprehensive social insurance system with coverage as nearly universal as possible.

REPATRIATION

31. From 1 to 29 June 61,170 Japanese were repatriated of whom 44,317 returned from Soviet and Soviet-controlled areas, 15,661 from Southeast Asia, 651 from the Ryukyus, 306 from China, 169 from South Korea, 48 from Manchuria and 18 from the Pacific Ocean areas. Koreans returning to their homeland from Japan numbered 1,546 and Ryukyuans totaled 850.

REPATRIATION

STATUS ON 29 JUNE 1947

